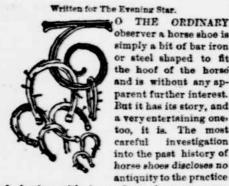
THE HORSE SHOE

Days When the Hoofs Used to Be Bandaged or Booted.

THE FIRST USE OF IRON.

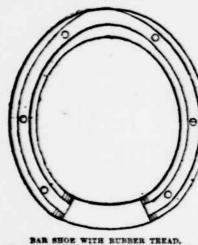
The Modern Horse Shoer and His Work-The Structure of the Horse's Foot and the Purpose of the Shoe-Some Odd Materials That Have Been Used for Footgear.



bserver a horse shoe is simply a bit of bar iron or steel shaped to fit the hoof of the horse But it has its story, and a very entertaining one.

anown to the Greeks, and if to them to all at the sides.

Is this resemblance a mere coincidence? Is Athenian historian, essayist and military commander, who wrote the most complete work on horsemanship of his day, some 400 years before Christ, makes no mention of horse shoes, but on the contrary he is particularly explicit as to the means to be taken to harden and toughen provided the crust from sale and harden and toughen provided the crust from sale and hard to provided the crust from sale and hard to provide the crust from sale and to pro the hoofs. Horses were not shod in Egypt, Assyria or Palestine. The latter country did not raise its horses, but obtained them from The twere covered when stony ground was to be crossed or a long journey to be made to protect the hoof from wear and breakage, but it is the coverings were not metal shoes in the form and shape and use of the horse shoe of today, but simply bandages or kinds of boots. These latter were made of leather and the bandages of plaited straw or hemp twisted together like a mat and sometimes strength. ened on the bottom by plates of iron. In ancient times in the east camels were booted with



BAR SHOE WITH RUBBER TREAD. leather, and if the owners of the animals were nd ostentatious the soles of the boots were ted by a sheet of metal. In rare cases

ing horses was introduced into England by the William the Conqueror, the daring and pitiless ordi

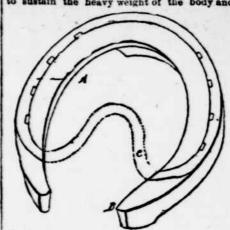
Norman duke.
It is not positively known where he obtained
It is not positively known where he obtained It is not positively known where he obtained the custom, probably from eastern France and Italy, since this act as far as can be ascertained, originated in the east and gradually extended to the western nations. Horse sheers in Italy were called manescalchi, the singular for which is manescalca, and subsequently these words, slightly modified, are found in use in France as well as in Italy, viz.: Marechaux and marechal. According to authorities the etc. marechal. According to authorities the ety-mology of the word marechal was derived from mology of the word marechai was derived from two ancient words meaning horse and custo-dian or minister. The title was an honorable one, implying a skilled knowledge of horses. At a still later period the word mare-chal was adopted in France as a title of military distinction and was afterward soldier. The word has never been used and nor in this country to designate horse shoes, though among the French it yes maintains its usage in that sense. A marecha maintains its usage in that sense. A marecha de France and un marechal expert are under stood distinctly, the first a marshal of France and the second an expert horse shoer.

VETERINARY COLLEGES. The versatile Frenchmen early took the greatest interest in the art of shoeing, and in greatest interest in the art of shoeing, and in 1761 a veterinary college was founded in Paris. A complete staff of professors gave instruction in the physiology and anatomy of the horse and veterinary medicine in general, and especial attention was paid to imparting a scientific understanding of the practice of shoeing. Thirty years later the London Veterinary College was established in England, and upon the lege was established in England, and upon the plan of those in France. A Frenchman was effort was made throughout the kingdom to foster and encourage the growth of the institution. At this day the art and the practice of it seem to be regarded as being without the pale of the veternarian and are confined to the village smith and city horse sheer. The principal parts of the shears the two faces where and parts of the shoe are the two faces, upper and lower; the two edges, outer and inner; the toe or front part, the heels, the quarters, between the toe and heels; the calks, projections from the lower face at the toe and ions from the lower face at the toe and



beels; the fullering or crease in the lower face near the outer edge, in which the nail holes, generally eight, four on a side, are made; the clip, a kind of claw on the upper face, usuthe clip, a kind of claw on the upper face, usually at the outer edge of the toe, for protecting the hoof at that point and assisting the nails to keep the shoe in place. The upper face is beveled at the inner edge to prevent the sole of the foot resting on the iron, the purpose being to have only the crust or horn of the foot rest thereon. Horse shoes are known according to asseme distinguishing characteristic or feature, such as bar, racing, nailless, jointed, elastic tread, &c. A bar shoe is one in which the heels of the shoe are continued around beneath the heel of the foot and united together at their ends. It is used on hoofs liable to contraction at the heel, its object being to keep the heel open. Horse shoes have also been made of rawhide. Several thicknesses of hide are employed and compressed tightly together in a mold of the compressed tightly together in a mold of the proper shape and then chemically treated to preserve the hide. But the latest shoe is of paper. A number of thin sheets of parchment paper. A number of this sheets of parchment paper saturated with oil and turpentine are gived together and then subjected to great pressure. It is stated that the German cavalry horses are shod with them. Another well-known shoe is made of metal, with rubber, arred rope or some other yielding substance or the tread. The part of the foot to be shod for the tread. The part of the foot to be shod is the horn or crust. The horse walks upon the lower edge of this horn, the frog, sole and bars. The frog, sole and bars can take any amount of wear if left in their natural state, but the horn, from its more brittle composition, cannot do so. It is evident, therefore, that it is only the latter that needs to be shod, in fast ought to be covered.

great firmness and great elasticity, the former to sustain the heavy weight of the body and



the latter to diminish the impact on the ground of rapid and vigorous action of the foot. This and is without any ap-crust or outside covering, though horny, is not parent further interest. solid, but fibrous in texture, its design being to protect the sensitive foot within from blows and by its elasticity lessen the concussion when the foot strikes the ground. The greatest wear too, it is. The most and strain is at the toes of the front feet and quarters of the hind feet, and nature has made into the past history of horse shoes discloses no extra provision at these points by there increasing the thickness and hardness of the horn. Curiantiquity to the practice are similarly so provided, the finger nails being thickest in the middle and the toe nails thickest

it or not one straw pointing to the demonstra-tion of the hypothesis of the common origin of the species? As every portion of the foot acts together, it is necessary, in order to get the best results, that the different parts should be provided the crust, frog. sole and bars to protect the highly sensitive interior parts, it is incomprehensible that a horse shoer can be so ignorant as to cut away these safeguards to actual norant as to cut away these safeguards to actual the need of the need to the most interesting of these letters is from H. O. B. Lane, late sergeant of company B, now living at Melbourne, Australia, who writes a most interesting account of the regiment's operations around Washington in 1864. Mr. Lane says:

We embarked on board the transports at City Point and disembarked at Baitimore; the need to carry out the movement) should not have were the scooped-out ends of posts instead of living, feeting parts—he wonders at man's indifference and stupidity in not requiring as much skill and intelligence in the horse shoer as he exacts of the surgeon. The shoer would be benefited by such requirement, and his trade, which is now simply regarded as a means of earning a living, would be lifted to the dig-nity of a profession.

The Smooth Shoe To the Editor of The Evening Star

Recognizing the fact that the horse is one of nan's best and most reliable friends among the animal kingdom, and one on which more reiance is placed, perhaps, than on any other, I read with much interest your editorial in regard to legislative action concerning the "docking" of horses and also the communication of "M" in relation to the cruel check rein. But it strikes me that there is another cruelty to the faithful animals that is far more generally practiced among the horse owners of Washington than either of those named. I refer to the matter of working the poor animals up hill and down hill, hitched to all sorts of vehicles and pulling loads varying from a light buggy to a street car filled with as many people as can possibly be crowded into it, without even the sign of a "cork" on their shoes.

ordinarily do. If a man were to be seen whipping his horse too severely he would be ar-rested and fined; but I can't see that a good, sound drubbing is much more of a cruelty than the evil I have mentioned and of which every observing citizen of Washington is fully cognizant. A change should be made, and a mighty sudden change, too. Humanity. Washington, D. C., January 21, 1892.

Laying the Cable in the Bahamas. A Jupiter (Fla.) special says: "The British here this afternoon with the telegraph cable which is to connect the Bahamas with the rest of the world, the line running direct from Nassau, N. P., to Jupiter, on the east coast of title of minitary distinction and was afterward need in England in the same way. In recent florida. The Westmeath left London on Determine it distinguished the highest military rank in France. To be a marechal was the covered glory and ambition of many a valiant ful soundings. The cable will probably be landed here early tomorrow morning, the ves-sel starting back for Nassau immediately, pay-ing out the cable as she goes. Aboard the Westmeath are several English government and colonial officials, including Douglass Wells, the electrician of the cable company. The cable will be connected with the new land line tomorrow, and by next Wednesday it is expected that Sir Ambrose Shea, the governor of the Bahamss, can commuicate with Queen Victoria in London in less than three hours' time. This is the first cable ever laid from any of the Ba-hama group, and marks an important step in the commercial progress of this colony."

A Desperate Fight at Mendoza. The New York Herald's dispatch from Mendoza says that several deputies of the provincial chamber met at the house of Dr. Suerrez Thursday night. The house was attacked by a mob of armed men and a desperate fight ensued. Senor Navajos, secretary of the cham-ber of deputies, was killed and Dr. Suerrez and others seriously injured in the fight. Friends of the men who were assailed have armed them-

A Bangor man tells the Commercial there was no soprano at his church on Sunday. When an explanation was asked he says that "Saturday night the soprano had a dream in which an angel appeared and told her that the Lord wanted her to sing anthem No. 56 Sunday. She got mad and said she wouldn't be bossed by anybody, and so she stayed away from church."

Above Yet Beneath Him. From the New York Weekly.

Mra. Firstfloor (De Fashion Flats)—"Oh,

Mrs. Secondfloor, is it true your son has married above him?" Mrs. Secondfloor (weeping)—"Boo, hoo! We're all disgraced. He's married—boo, hoo, hoo!—a fifthfloorer."

than by the intention of the author, taken out of their "teens," and one, Amy Robart, is a heroine "of an uncertain age," since she is historically a middle-aged matron and fictitiously a youthful bride. Of the six undated, the presumption is altogether in favor of the earlier age. A member once entertained the club with taemserves, to act with decision, and in general to fulfill the whole duty of heroines. The heroines of Scott are, some of them, only lay figures, but at least, so far as they have char-acter, they are women, and they justify the deeds which are done to win them.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest have in fact ought to be covered.

The foot is automically constructed with direct reference to two important objects, viz.,

DEFENDED THE CITY

A Cavalryman's Graphic Picture of the Fort Stevens Fight.

IN A STORM OF BULLETS.

then crept across the road, where Orderly Sergeant Starboard of company A and some of his fellows were. I had but reached this spot when Starboard was shot through the head and carried to the rear. The enemy now made a determined advance on us, but covered by the guns from both forts we stubbornly held our ground. It was now well on in the afternoon and there appeared on the field what I always undersood to be the thirteenth army corps, under Gen. Merritt. How he did cheer and pour in volley after volley. This corps took up exactly the same ground as we did in the morning, and we were moved across to a position in front of Fort de Russey. An officer of company A, a very dark man with avery strong voice, here caused a deal of swearing among us by calling out every now and again in his loudest voice, "Report to the woodpile," each shout of his being at once answered by a shower of bullets from the enemy, for they learned Sequel to the Reunion of the 25th New York Cavalry-The Regiment That Fought All Day Before the Arrival of Troops From the Front-A Hot Place at the Blair Homestead. of bullets from the enemy, for they learned our position from him. We lay here during the night, and on the 13th had a small edition



AST JULY A NUMBER of the survivors of the old twenty-fifth New York cavalry met in this city on the anniversary of the battle of Fort Stevens, where the regiof the battle of Fort ment for many hours of Washington, but have never been able to bravely bore the brunt of Early's attack. A veteran association was then formed, of which Mr. J. H. Wolf of this move of his own on the board and sent Early is conduct of it. I fancy that he must either have been hard pushed by Grant at some point or else have had some move of his own on the board and sent Early its attack. city was elected corre-

of the twelfth, but Early soon fell back before the infantry. When all was safe we went back

SOME AFTER REFLECTIONS.

satisfy myself as to either the reason for the

to attack Washington, in order to create a di-version by compelling Grant to draw off a por-tion of his own forces for the defense of the

city and leave himself a freer hand. I am not surprised that Early should have taken us for old soldiers, for, though under fire, we deployed as coolly and steadily as though we had been on parade or the drilling ground; but when for hour after hour we were not reinforced and no support came out to our assist-

defense of the city from early morning till late in the afternoon by the mere handful of our-

selves deserves to be reckoned as one of the historic incidents in that war, replete as it was with instances of heroic assault and defense.

MARK OF A LOST RACE.

Monument of the Mound Builders in Dan-

ger of Destruction.

of interest in the Ohio valley and it has been visited by many learned men beyond the seas. The mound is 246 feet in diameter at the

base, being hemispherical in form, 79 feet high, with a plateau or flat top, 63 feet in diameter at

its top, on which many years ago there was built a dancing pavilion, where the young lads and lassies of the dead old town have whiled

away many a moonlight hour in tripping through the merry waltz or engaged in love making. At one time the mound was covered from base to apex with large oaks, but of late

stone was removed it was found to cover a crypt, which was inclosed on all sides with a stone wall built with a mechanical knowledge

unknown to the American Indian who circulated in that section and made it so uncomfort-

whose height was evidently our own, but the

other that of a woman.

By the side of the skeletons were found many

peculiar instruments, weapons, articles of adornment and of ordinary use, and were com-posed of bronze, copper, in its natural state, stone and flint. Many beads of bone and shells,

stone and fint. Many beads of bone and shells, the latter resembling those found along the seashore of the southern coasts, were also found. The skeletons were doubtless those of one of the great men of his day, a king or

leader, and his queen, but they were of a race of people unknown even to the Indians. The

relics were similar to some of those found a that time in Arizona.

Upon the bronze tablets found by the side of

the male skeleton were hieroglyphics or inscrip-tions, showing that the people who erected this immense monument had a written language and were of a race superior to the aborigines

known to the earliest settlers.

These relics are owned by the proprietor of the mound and will, if the Antiquarian Society

can raise money to purchase the property, turn

the trinkets over to the society.

It is a noted fact that all the persons who

had anything to do with the opening of this mound have died or have been unsuccessful in business. It is said by the older people of Mounds-

ville that a curse was placed upon those who opened the mound and their children after them.

PET NAMES.

The use of pet names is peculiar neither to

this century nor the last. The favorite diminu-

tive at present is "ey" or "ie," as seen in Charlie, Georgie, Maudie and so on. In earlier

times the popular terminations were in, on, et,

kin, cock and others. Emma was shortened to

Em. and for love's sake it became Emmot or

Emmet. Matilda was first Til, then Tillot. Bartholomew was Bart, then Little Bart or

The popularity of these pet names is seen in the great number of them which eventually be-came family names. The Tillotsons, the Em-

came family names. The Tillotsons, the Emmets, the Bartletts are numerous in England and America, although few dream that these names were originally pet and not surnames. Before the use of family names it was often necessary to use the diminutive forms, from the fact that the same name was not infrequently given to two or three children of the same family. The original of the surname Robinson is the pet name Robin, or Little Robert. Rawlin, found as a surname in Rawlins and Rawlinson, was originally Little Ralph and Dickens Little Dick. As Germans of today add chen to children's names as a term of

day add chen to children's names as a term of endearment, making Anna Annchen, Elizabeth

endearment, making Anna Annchen, Elizabeth Lischen, so our English ancestry used the equivalent kin. Watkin was little Walter. Simkin little Simeon, Perkin little Peter; Wilcox was once Wilcock, or, as we would say, Willie; Hitchcock or Hiscock or Hickok was Isaac the younger. Terminations in kin and cock were in use among the lower orders—that is, among the Anglo-Saxons—while the diminutives in, on and et were more aristocratic and used by families of Norman blood.

So frequent was the use of diminutives on

families of Norman blood.

So frequent was the use of diminutives on account of the limited number of names that Bardsley calls the period from the Norman conquest to the reformation the "pet name epoch" in England. Names of favorite saints

The Meaning and Origin of Nickne

From Bow Bells.

I have often since thought of our defense

sponding secretary. Since that date Mr. Wolf has received letters from all parts of the world from members of the organization who contribute their recollections to be used in the preparation of a history of the regiment. One of the most interesting of these letters is

mimal in being subjected to such treath. When one is a daily witness to a horse's were sent there from City Point for the express purpose of being mounted, and thus it happened that we were on the spot for the defense of Washington when it was attacked by Early. The circumstances of our defense of the city, as I remember them (and I can see them as clearly and as vividly as when on Tuesday and the skill and intelligence in the horse shoer were sent there from City Point for the express purpose of being mounted, and thus it happened that we were on the spot for the defense of Washington when it was attacked by Early. The circumstances of our defense of the city, as I remember them (and I can see them as clearly and as vividly as when on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th of July, I took part in them). I will give somewhat in detail. part in them), I will give somewhat in detail.
Shortly after midnight of Monday, the 11th,
our bugles sounded the "fall in." After considerable delay we took up the march to Washington, halting when within two miles of the city.
Up to this none of us, as I remember, knew the
object of our march. We entered the city
about 7 a.m. Tuesday and were halted some little time. Some citizens were marching out to the fort armed with rifles, and then for the first time I, at least, heard that the city was being attacked, but did not believe it. The guns, however, at Ft. Stevens were now heard and all doubts set at rest. And we then marched out and halted a little the city side of Ft. Stevens, where ammunition was served out. We then advanced by the road that led between Ft. Stevens on the right and Ft. de Russey on the left, taking ground toward the last named fort. FIGHTING UNDER PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EYE.

Our right lay close up to the road, where I noticed a strange looking carriage, which stopped when it came abreast of Ft. Stevens, Two gentlemen alighted, one of them dressed in a outlook there will be a considerable sum lackwhite straw hat, a white dust coat, black panta-loons and a broad black cravat. I at once rich and ostentatious the soles of the boots were protected by a sheet of metal. In rare cases the precious metals, gold and silver, were used. It is said that the mules of the Emperor Nero wore boots of leather shod with silver, while more obots of leather shod with silver, while added the soles protected by gold.

THE FIRST INON SHOE.

Coming down to later times, the earliest record that is found of iron shoes being nailed to the hoof is in the description of a shoe said to have belonged to the horse of Childeric, who lived A. D. 481, but the practice did not become general until the ninth century. It means to be not necessary in all countries to shoe horses, for in many wild portions of the globe horses and over precipitous ridges unshod, and with advantage to their hoofs, for these animals seldom suffer from contracted feet or corns or sand cracks. The fact appears to be that enlightened man has by his care and use trained the horse to have tender feet and fragile hoofs and to make the use of iron as a protection compulsory. The practice of shoeing horses was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, the daring sand pittless

Ouggy to a street car filled with it, without it, without it, without it, without even the sign of a "cork" on their shoes. In the sign of a "cork" on their shoes. In the sam a many and a broad black crast, I at once recognized the chosen "ruler of all the land," and said, "I believe there is the President himmade adown to a street car, and be shoved a street car, and sud, "In the chose in the sign of a "cork" on their shoes. In the down the sign of a dozen or a dozen or a dozen or a dozen or a street car, and sud, "I believe there is the President himmads self." "That's so," said several all at once. Immediately the command was given. "That's so," said several all at once. Immediately the command was given. "That's so," said several all at once. Immediately the command was given. "That's so," said several all at once. Immediately the command was given. The tender the car full right in the early part of the action), those commanding the more open ground, which lay to the right of and beyond Judge Blair's house. Giddings, myself and some six or eight others selected the best points of resistance here and made it as warm as we could for Early's people. The owners of the houses had evidently fled just as they were sitting down to breakfast, for it was on the tables.

We ate the breakfast for them, fighting the while. Giddings called, out "They are getting around on our flank." At the same instant they A Jupiter (Fla.) special says: "The British advanced rapidly against our immediate front steamship Westmeath, Capt. Stanhouse, arrived and our entire line was forced back. The guns from Fort Stevens then opened a tremendous fire on them and after a little we again advanced, reoccupying the ground from which we had just been driven. Here I heard the slap of a bullet striking some one and look-ing over my shoulder I saw Byrnes, one of our company, with a very dazed expression. I said, "Byrnes, you're hit."
He called to Giddings, saying, "Giddings, I'm

"Well, then, skedaddle to the rear. What do you stand grinning there for?" said Giddings, with a grin on his own face that would have made his fortune on a comic staff. Byrnes was struck on the throat. There were very few of us at this spot now and Giddings was saying to me, "This is getting very hot here, Lane," when the order came to set fire to the houses and move a little to our left. We did sq, and I took cover from a small manure heap, from which we had a good sight of some gray coats. Sergt. Richardson was standing on the first rail of the fence and I said to him, "Keep low, Richardson, or you'll get hit." He had hardly replied, "They can't fire straight enough to hit me," when he was shot through the head and fell off the fence.

A VOLUNTEER The owner of one of the houses just now returned and was sitting, dressed only in his shirt and pantaloons, on a box very close to me and in the middle of the yard, and I drew his attention to the risk he ran. He said, "I don't care, I've lost everything I have in the world," when another idea seized him, and picking up a carbine and pouch he, from that moment, fired and fought like a Trojan. Again we were driven back, but again advanced and got possession of Judge Blair's house and grounds, which afforded a grand position for defense. I got into the house somehow and from the library I took the loan of a handsome volume of "Moore's Melodies" and the "Arabiah Nights Tales." I met almost immediately after with our surgeon major (I think his name was Jones), who promised to take care of them for me. I never saw them after; he told me he put them in his ambulance and they were taken. Had the judge known that I had borrowed his books I am certain he would have overlooked my having returned and was sitting, dressed only in his lance and they were taken. Had the judge thrown that I had borrowed his books I am certain he would have overlooked my having done so, for shortly after we committed arson by setting fire to his house so as to give better sight to our guns on Fort Stevens. Once more we were driven out of our position and our ammunition running low we were served out with a fresh supply on the line. I was one of those who went back and helped to carry down a box to the line. After some sharp fighting we again pushed forward and drove the enemy back from the judge's house and grounds and held them all the time after. Capts. Townsley, Woodward and Wheeler were standing in the yard around the pump. Townsley was taking a drink of water and I asked him to let me have one. He handed me the glass and pumped it full for me. As I replaced the glass on the spout of the pump a bullet glanced therefrom and struck Townsley in the groin, giving him, however, only a skin wound. A HOT PLACE.

Wheeler then gave me instructions to take five men to go down to the iron gate that opened on to the wood from Judge Blair's grounds and keep a hot fire up that road. I took with me Cannon, Quinn, Tierney, a man whose name I did not know and little Dan Dibble of company A. We had hardly got to the gate before the man I did not know was a shot through the heart. Cannon got a bullet through his left breast and arm, the same bullet I think it must have been passing into Quinn immediately above his right hip and killing him. Tierney had his arm shattered above the elbow, and only Dibble and myself were left. I noticed a puff of smoke coming out from a large palm tree about fifty yards in front of us, and I said to Dibble; "See the smoke coming out of that tree. There is a man there; fire at him." He fired, and I shink he must have hit the man, as no more opened on to the wood from Judge Blair's a man there; fire at him." He fired, and I think he must have hit the man, as no more smoke came from the tree. When Cannon, who was an Irishman, was struck, he danced about, poor fellow, calling out in accents racy of his native soil, "Oim kilt, oim murthered; what is it for, at all?" and thus affording a good mark the builets came on us fast and thick. I said to him, "For God's sake dance somewhere else or you will have us all killed." Dibble and I

"THE LEAST OF THESE

a-kicking now cause she ain't a boy."

Written for The Evening Star.

THY DON'T WE BE "Laws, Mary Garibaldi, you's the biggest circus I ever seen,"

on her dilapidated wraps, to force the ticket into her hand and to put the still protesting child outside the building was the work of a gibed her companion

Then, in an ecstacy of brutal amusement, she shouted to a group of slatternly girls who were vested with the awful power of a warrant. slatternly girls who were | vested with the awful power of a warrant. looking in the windows of the Newsboys' Home

like so many Lazaruses, waiting for crumbs from the rich man's table, "Here be's this kid

accepted the situation with ready adaptability by saving: "An' sure yez kin tind the baby and wash the dishes in betwane his hollerin' fits, Most of them-God pity them-were saturated with misery themselves, but with that terrible tendency of the human kind to persewhiles I runs over to Mrs. Flaherty's. It's clare wore out I be with moinding the cracute that which it cannot understand they turned with one accord on the forlorn bit of | ture.

humanity who had protested so passionately against fate. "Crazy Mary Garibaldi," "What's eaten you?"
"Come off your perch," "Does it want to be
a boy?" were some of the cries with which they In the excitement of tormenting her, they forgot the aching longing which filled their own hearts for the warmth and light visible As soon as the child realized that the atten-

As soon as the child realized that the attention of the whole crowd had been drawn to her she tried to slip through it and escape.

She had almost succeeded when a girl, larger than any of the rest, pounced upon her and thrust her up against the railing separating the parking from the street. The little girl, a tiny, stunted thing, looked at them with the terror of a wild bursted thing, househild her the terror of a wild bursted thing. terror of a wild hunted thing brought to bay.

As they teased her, however, a vivid color

As they teased her, however, a vivid color sprang to her sallow cheek, an angry, stoiid, sullen look came into her eyes, and she kept her mouth shut resolutely.

This dogged silence incensed the others, and the girl, who had kept her from escaping, was just about to strike the child, when a lady, an unnoticed spectator of the scene, interferred, saying: "For shame! it is wrong to fight, and so many against one, too."

For a moment they stood hushed and abashed. Then the ringleader, with the ready volubility of a hardened street child, began: "Please, miss, it's all her fault; she won't talk, and a little while ago she was makin' a row 'cause she wasn't a boy." to carry out the movement) should not have seen that there was nothing between him and the city save ourselves and the two forts. Nothing but the direct extremity in which the cause she wasn't a boy.'

> plainly that she disapproved utterly of any such desire. Poor Mary's stolidness was not proof against the wish to have a champion and she broke out with—her childish treble quiver-

breath. The strength born of her eagerness to be heard dying away, she leaned against the iron fence, exhausted and listless. Dead si-lence fell upon the group. Miss Brown was injustice coming from such a child, and the favored ones.

Giving them a quarter and saying, "Get some

candy and divide it among you, Miss Brown hastily ascended the stairs to attend a meeting called to arrange an entertainment for the case is but one among thousands. How many systematic efforts to represent the capture of the case is but one among thousands. How many systematic efforts to represent the capture of the ca In giving them the money she had followed

years a great many of the noble monarchs of the forest trees have succumbed to the march of progress and the storms of winter. The age of the trees is like that of the mound, hard to compute. The mound contains six million cubic yards of earth, which is of a different appearance from that in its immediate vicinity, and it is evident that it was carried over a quarlands. How this immense body of earth was transferred such a distance without the aid of after this storm-beaten atom. But it is so much easier to walk in a beaten track; such a temptanechanical means is a matter of conjecture. Shortly after the close of the war the mound tion to follow a fad, even in religious matters, that she went along in her little rut, salving was examined by permission of the owner, and a shaft was sunk from its top seventy-nine feet her conscience with the resolution that she would look after the child as soon as she had a down to the level with the adjoining territory.

As the shaft was sunk it was curbed with brick, which required 80,000 to complete the work. Nothing worthy of note was discovered until a large, that stone was struck, and when the minute's time.

Meanwhile, with the fickleness belonging to

all mobs, popular favor suddenly veered round to Mary, as she had really been the means of getting this windfall, and the children urged her to come with them to a candy shop. But she, with a perversity which almost had the effect of angering them again, flatly re-fused and walked off alone, a pathetic, solitary little figure. The tears, proudly kept back till she was alone, trickled down her grimy face and, never having had such a luxury as a Two skeletons were found in the crypt, with many utensils and instruments of war and the handkerchief, she suifiled forlornly, finally using the sleeve of her old coat in lieu of that

necessary article.

Decidedly she was not an attractive object.
She had inherited her Irish mother's pale blue eyes, protruding teeth and a nose tersely described by the hoodlums of her neighborhood. as "asky gazer." From her father, an Italian, sh had gotten her swarthy skin, bushy brows an coarse, matted black hair. It is doubtfu whether a search warrant could have un earthed a single curve in her angular little an

atomy.

Yet this repulsive waif had a warm child's

Yet this repulsive waif had a warm child's Yet this repulsive wall had a warm child a heart, as hungry for love as that of the most tenderly reared. Besides this she had the keenest sense of justice, which, with her passionate, rebellious nature, promised to develop the unfortunate creature into a ranting, bombthrowing socialist. Indeed the surprising thing would be that the should grow up thing would be that she should grow up the patient, uncomplaining beast of burden the average poor woman is. For added to the bit-ter contrast between the lives of the rich and the poor, the different treatment she received as a girl from that given to the most objection

as a girl from that given to the most objection-able boy, forced her otherwise torpid soul into a rapid but most unhealthy growth. Glad under any pretext to escape the drudgery of the household work and incessant attend-ance upon that, in the Garibaldi family, per-petual institution—the baby, she was eager to go to school. go to school.

go to school.

Her mother did all she could to discourage this longing. Indeed, upon a stray Samaritan "slumming" in the alley assuring her that she should send her daughter to school as a religious duty, she retorted that the "Howl Virgin" was "too sincible intirely" to expect to expect woman with a "furrin" husband, who not cultivate a taste for such Christian food as "prates," cabbage and bacon, but who insisted on having his native delicacies of polenta, maccaroni, &c., and mine masterful "men childer," to let the only help she had waste her time acquiring "book larnin."

childer," to let the only help she had waste her time acquiring "book larnin."

However, hearing a neighbor's child, who went to a first-grade public school, rhapsodize over the pretty stories told by the teacher to her pupils, the lovely pictures she showed them, the objects given with which to learn to count, Mary suddenly announced her determination to go to school.

As her mather, though she tyrangical over

As her mother, though she tyrannized over the poor child shamefully, was really a flabby sort of character at bottom and the little vixen was like steel when she had really fixed her was like steel when she had really fixed her mind on a thing, she went.

For a month she lived in an ecstacy of hap-piness. The teacher, quite a good-looking young woman, who really understood her busi-ness, was, in Mary's eyes, the personification of wisdom, loveliness, justice and kindness.

That our Irish-Italian was a perfect firebrand in temper has already been seen.

in temper has already been seen. One day, in an unlucky moment, the teacher was called to the door. Seizing this chance a pretty little boy, in appearance of the Lord Fauntleroy type, leaned over and rubbed out a beautiful house which Mary was drawing on her slate and which she intended as a picture of a fairy pal-ace, where she and her teacher were to live in

which are intended as a picture of a fairy palace, where she and her teacher were to live in
some far off happy time.

Furious, she tried to strike her tormentor,
but missed him; whereupon he teasingly broke
out in the cry with which the children often
taunted her, "Hoky Poky Paddy." Beside herself with rage she hurled her slate at the boy.
It struck him in the eye, instantly closing it.
Then, in the language dear to the average reporter, ensued a scene of wildest confusion.

After the injured darling was safe in his
mother's arms the teacher turned her attention
to Mary. All this time she had sat huddled in
a corner, a cowering, palpitating mass of terror. Now Miss Clark, calling her to the front
of the room, reprimanded her for this shocking
outburst of temper, representing that she
might have killed the boy.

Overstrung and nervous, she enlarged on this
theme more than she was conscious of doing.
But Mary bore it in an agony of penitent si-

But Mary bore it in an agony of pentient si-lense until Miss Clark said: "And the idea of a girl doing anything like this! It would have been terrible for a boy to have done it; but for a girl it is a thousand times worse."

Alas! Alas! This speech was to the child what a red rag is to a bull. In a fury of in-

TOFTHESE?

dignation she burst out with: "You're a liar. It ain't no worse for a girl to fight than it is for a boy!"

Before the astonished disciple of learning could realize that the hitherto docule Mary had turned upon her her ladylike ears had had showered upon them the choicest strain of Billingsgate in the vocabulary of the denizens of Purdy's court.

To make out a ticket of suspension, to bundle on her dilapidated wraps to force the ticket.

To her mother's inquiry, "And what be yez doin out at this toime o' day?" she simply answered that she had "quit school." Too pleased with the result to waste breath in trying to find out its direct cause, Mrs. Garibaldi accepted the situation with ready adaptability.

This tragedy-for though a squalid one it was a tragedy to Mary-had occurred nearly two years ago, when she was only seven.

Since then things had grown even worse with her. The monotony of the endless procession of babies had been varied by the appearance of twins, who, being uncommonly weak and "wabbly" in the legs, had been endowed with vocal powers of phenomenal strength. Possibly this was an instance of the theory of compensation. At all events itserved to deepen Mary's servitude. Before their ad-vent, the other small fry of the Garibaldi family being endowed with sturdy though far from vertical legs, she had occasionally had a fragment of time to herself, while nominally look-

ment of time to herself, while nominally looking after them. Now, however, she was never seen without one at least of the omnipresent twins swarming over her.

Just at this time she was particularly wretched. Two of her brothers being newsboys had had invitations to join a club of boys having the privilege of meeting every night at the Newsboys Home, where they found various games with which to amuse themselves and a brightly lighted, comfortably warmed room, which seemed to this agthemselves and a brightly lighted, comfortably warmed room, which seemed to this ag-

grieved Cinderella, having only the coldest corner of her squalid home in which to spend her hard-carned leisure, a perfect treasure house of delight.

Xmas morning came, a cold, dreary day, making, by the contrast between the raw, nipping air of the street and the warmth of the terrible unless took by the Royal Society.

What were the phenomena produced that were of world-wide significance? When that the retrible unless the phenomena later that the terrible unless the phenomena produced that the phenomena produced the phenomena making, by the contrast between the raw, nip-ping air of the street and the warmth of the houses, even the funereal register of the average Washington house have almost the geniality of an open fire.

The domestic atmosphere of the Garibaldi

"Oh!" said the young woman, fumbling nearsightedly for her glasses in order to get a better look at this epitome of discontent, "nice
listle girls are glad they are girls and wouldn't
sprawled on a bed which if seen by any selfsprawled on a respecting board of health would be instantly seized, was in that highly amiable mood which forms the complement of an all-night's carousal on bad whisky

The great Indian mound of antiquity in the Ohio valley at Moundsville, in Marshall county, W. Va., and within a few hundred yards of the Ohio river, is in danger of being destroyed, and the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society has sent out an appeal for aid to save it. The call is distributed among the schools of the state and asks for a penny contribution, to be given at intervals by the school children. The society has an option for its purchase from the owner, but the option will expire on the first day of May next, and from the present on the owner, but the option will expire on the first day of May next, and from the present on the owner, but the option will expire on the first day of May next, and ever since the coming of the mound is the most remarkable in this part of the country, and ever since the coming of the white race it has been to the antiquarian, the historian and the archeeolgist a great object to the country of the first own of the strength born of her eagerness to on bad whisky.

A bird's-eye view of their hovel, consisting of three small rooms opening one into the other, gave a vision of an assorted variety of children and beds. As their only fire was in the kitchen they were all crowded in that room. Little Mary lay on a dirty pallet made on the floor writhing in pain. A boot aimed by the irate father at two of the boys, who were wrangling noisily ever a tip here had

performing his toilet in public.

Over this array of dirt and confusion hung a curtain of air saturated with a kind of pot-pourri, the chief ingredients being onions, to-bacco smoke and the loathsome buman exhalations.

others were awe struck at the audacity of "Crazy with the expectation of unlimited food—they Mary" talking in this way to one of the earth's had the distending powers of anacondas emerged from this chaos of dirt, leaving Mary ot her usual thankless drudgery.

No provision had been made for making her

better the condition of poor little girls are made in Washington? an impulse to set herself free from the imputation that she, too, did everything for boys and nothing for girls. She felt vaguely conscious that the child's complaint had been a just one, and that she had better leave the meeting to the tender merging of the the child's received on the state of the stat Surely they are the wretched.

brow-beaten little girls who, without the natu-ral means of escape from their deprayed parents possessed by boys, are forced into un-ceasing slavery.

Because their wretchedness is not so public as that of their brothers comparatively little

is done to lighten their misery.

Shall they continue to lead these poor, stunted existences, having as their only alle-viations the crumbs of charity occasionally thrown to them after their brothers have been supplied?

Written for The Evening Star Of Thy Goodness Oft I'm Thinking. BY J. E. RANKIN, D.D., LL.D. [Translated from the German I

Of Thy goodness oft I'm thinking. Thou who art so good and great. Yet, to speak it, humbly shrinking In my finite, low estate Thy great love, how can I measure, High it mounts, and deep descends Gives to heav'n above its pleasure, Earth and sea alike transcends.

Would I tell where it is not, It surpasses all my thought. All things which Thou hast created, Are the effluence of Thy grace, With Thy skill and Godhead freighted, Where we can love's footprints trace Ah, what tribute can I raise Thee,

Words on words in vain are piled; Weak are my attempts to praise Thee, I can lisp, but as a child. Soon, ah, to the end I'm brought; It surpasses all my thought. In Thy house, Lord, there is vision, From my sight removed the veil:

Show Thy goodness in transition, How Thy mercies never fail. Let me there behold Thy glory. And in Zion's stillness rest. Let me see them pass before me, And recline on Jesus' breast. Thus to my remembrance brought, It surpasses all my thought.

"Tis a wide and boundless ocean. 'Tis a deep, unfathomed sea, 'Neath whose sway all earth's commotion All earth's griefs submerged may be. "Tis a sky, where clouds are blending, Where the high-arched rainbows gleam Whence the rains to earth descending,

Vain I search, where it is not: It surpasses all my thought. Heights and depths wake awe and wonder,

In Thy goodness still I stand; From that goodness naught can sunder, Covered by my Father's hand. Ah, eternity, why fear it? Unknown realms beyond the tomb? Ere appointed to draw near it, Wafted to us Eden's bloom: Storm and tempest reach us not; It surpasses all my thought.

Let Thy people all proclaim Thee, In green pastures led below, As the perfect Giver name Thee, Show Thy mercies' overflow. Let them count again their number Those that have neglected been, When they did the ground encumber When exposed to danger's scene Wonderful their earthly lot,

It surpasses all my thought

High we lift our adoratio Lord of love and Lord of might Bringing us Thy full salvation. Still on us Thy grace bestowing, Mercy's portals open throwing, Till we stand on Zion's mount, And forgotten goodness see

In that long eternity. Howard University, Washington, D. C. ted crickets are a favorite article of diet with some tribes of Utah and California In-lians, while among others the grandhopper is cellahed as a culinary delicacy.

WHEN THE HAIR HAS FALLEN OUT, leaving the head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by using Hall's Hair

From a Volcano They Travel Half Round

creased and finally they culminated in the vast outbreak of August 28 in that year, when, at 10

o'clock on a Sunday morning, the eruption took place, wholly unprecedented in the intensity of

its character and in the after effects with which

from the very antipoles, even of Krakatoa, had all to be brought together and focussed

and discussed before they were able to realize

from Krakatoa to the Cape of Good Hope. There was a tide gauge to show the height of

the water at the Cape of Good Hope, and they saw that a wave which was not a tidal wave

HUGE TIDAL WAVES.

in the neighborhood of Sumatra. Alluding to

thunders of Krakatoa were heard, the lecturer said that ships' captains had a useful habit of noting in their log anything unusual that their attention was called to, and at many different points they heard sounds of an un-

usual kind. They thought there was a ship in distress, and they made a note that there were sounds like heavy guns being fired. In the middle of Australia, also, the shepherds

were startled by the sound of heavy firing, and it was afterward discovered that it was the thunder of Krakatoa, 2,000 miles away, which

they heard. At the Island of Rodrigrez the coast guardsman noted that he heard from the

of a ship who was some seventy miles away saw

nance. This was a matter of great interest.

HARRIS' TRIAL FOR LIFE.

The Drug Clerk Testifies to Selling the Cap-

sules to the Accused.

As the Harris murder trial in New York pro-

seeds the defense fights harder and harder.

The lawyers exhaust the recorder's patience

A Metropolitan Nuisance Which May Be Du the World and Back. From the Leeds Mercury

New York Letter to the San Francisco Argentaut. Sir Robert Ball said that in any old atlas The curtain had been up ten minutes and the they might look in vain for the name of Kra- play had advanced exactly that far in its course, when, in the middle of a well-rounded sentikatoa, but every atlas that had been published within the last few years would contain this ment from the leading man, the vestibule door name appended to a little island in the Straits | banged. Not satisfied with banging once it let of Sunda. This little island was wholly un- off a succession of reports, which were conknown to fame until the year 1888, when it sud- nected with a string of such exclamations as lenly sprang into notoriety as the seat of the "Don't be in such a burry, Lit!" "Wait a mingreatest volcanic outbreak of which they had ute, May!" "I declare, you girls run like race any record. Previous to this crisis in its his- horses!" and the loud patter of high-heeled tory it was known to navigators who passed boots. Then came a rush of stiff skirts down through the Straits of Sunda as a beautiful | the center aisie, and half a dozen very chie tropical island. It was uninhabited, though girls, with lawn tennis complexions and supeoccasionally visited by natives from the adjoining coasts of Sumatra and Java to gather the wild fruits that grew on it. But in 1883 it began to show symptoms of disturbance that were wholly unusual to it. A volcano, which tradition had said was in action once previously began are adjusted.

"These are our scats," said one in a positive voice.

"No, miss," corrected the maker who with previously, began again, and speedily the eruption increased until it began to attract interest in the surrounding parts. Some of the inhabitants of Batavia, 100 miles away, thought it might be a viscosity and physical supplements, had marshaled them down; "the next row in front."

THE THEATER PARTY

plicated in Other Cities.

inhabitants of Batavia, 100 miles away, mongatit might be a nice place to have a picnic, and chartered a steamer for that purpose. The fittle information they had of the early phases of the information they had of the early phases of the usher. "See, yours are row D."

"They are in their own seats, miss," insisted the usher. "See, yours are row D." the volcanic outbreak was derived from some people who went on this pienic. But later on some of the manifestations from Krakatoa insected the evidence of the coupons was scornfully rejected. Finally it was agreed to take row D. after a fashion, under protest, one of the party remarking disgustedly: "Dear me! couldn' they have put us among the musicians while they were about it?" "Now, dears," remarked the chaperon in a

It would, perhaps, be rash to say that such last one remained standing in the aisie, staring an outbreak never took place before, but no at the leading man on the stage, to his visible ontbreak of a volcano had ever been carefully discomfiture, until the chaperon pushed her observed before which had anything like the vehemence which Krakatoa possessed. To realize all that Krakatoa meant they must not look merely at the Straits of Sunda. They had to look at ships' logs all over the world, the records of barometers from every continent had to be examined, quantities of information from the year, as the lowest of Krakatoa meant they must not look at ships' logs all over the world, the records of barometers from every continent had to be examined, quantities of information from the year, as the lowest of Krakatoa meant they must not look at ships' logs all over the world, the records of barometers from every continent had to be examined, quantities of information in the property of into her place and sat down herself.

"lacre! we've all forgotten the programs."
"How foolish!" said the chaperon, waying

The programs being duly delivered by this servitor of the house, who had extra large feet and were very creaky boots, it took five minutes to get them folded properly, by which time every one on and off the stage was ready to invoke the blessings of the interno upon the intruders. They, on their part, remained quite cool under the angry stares of the house. terrible upheaval took place tremendous waves of the sea were set in motion, and one of the lines in which these waves traveled was "Oh, Lil!" in a shrill eighteen-year-old voice, "they've got Jack Buster playing the villain

"No!"
"Yes, indeed. Here it is on the bill!" "Pshaw! that's the play for next week, you

stupid." "So it is. How awfully silly of me. Don't had traversed the whole of that district. It traveled right across the Indian ocean and laugh, girls, picase."

Eut the girls did laugh, until the chapero affected the tide gauge there, 5,000 miles away. The waves had been traced in other directions commanded: "Now, dears, do let a body hear herself think," at which they turned their passing attention to the stage. For the space of perhaps a hundred seconds sitence reigned and the audience had begun to breathe again On the low-lying shores of the islands near,

which were densely inhabited, great waves when the current commentary broke out in a came in and swept the people away, and a great "Isn't that Mrs. Winkleton in the box you wave carried a vessel three miles high and dry "Oh! where?" in chorus. the region over which the sounds of the great

"There. And Tom Tryhard with her."

Some mysterious whisperings followed, in which "Winkleton," "Casino," "very convenient arrangement," might be made out, until the chaperon, awakening to an appreciation of the persions turn the subject was taking, interposed her authority and diverted her charges attentions to the singe again. Then the challer took another turn. "How sweet Bob Masher looks tonight!"

"Nice enough to eat."
"Well, I don't like that suit he has on." "It's English, y know."
"Te-he! Ha-ha-ha!" &c., ad. lib.

"What a blowzy creature that leading actress "Quite a washerwoman, isn't she?"

eastward very heavy guns, but these sounds came not from a ship, but from Krakatoa, which was 3,000 miles away.

It so happened that Krakatoa was nearly on "And such a vulgar expression." I wonder if that is her idea off a lady on the stage?" During the intermission the conversation the equator. Suppose they took a pebble and dropped it into the water they knew the ripples was conducted in discreet undertones, which

it made: or let them notice the disturbance that gave place to the higher notes when the cur was caused in water by the bursting of tor-pedoes when the ripples would be seen breaktain went up on the second act. At this period another party made its entrance. It was a spot where the explosion took place.

RIPPLES IN THE AIR.

He was going to speak of ripples taking place not in the ocean, but in the air, and here they round in the ocean, but in the air, and here they round in the ocean, but in the air, and here they round in the ocean, but in the air, and here they round the play.

There is really of young mean and looked the dinner from whose discussion they had evidently come. The interest of the first party was, of course, immediately diverted from the play.

"And Dick Kyter with her. "And the two Flyaway girls did scribe except in the records of Krakatoa.

"It isn't their fault, poor things. They dress They knew that the earth had the atmosphere folded round it and supposed that it was all perfectly at rest. On that memorable day when krakatoa went up in terrific explosion it started and paint enough, to be sure. More "te-hes," and the chaperon remarked somewhat severely: "Now, dears, don't be too hrakatoa went up in terrific explosion it starten an agitation in the air not very unlike the agitation produced in water when a pebbie was thrown into it, and it set up ripples or waves in the air which formed a series of circles. These second act was reached it was on the border of the second act was reached it was on the border of the second act was reached it was on the border of the second act was reached it was on the border of the second act was reached it was on the border of the second act was reached it was on the border of the second act was reached it was on the border of the second act was reached it was on the border of the second act was reached it was on the other side of the second act was reached it was on the other side of the second act was reached it was on the border of the second act was reached it was on the border of the second act was reached it was on the seco

began to converge until all the waves came together at Central America, the antipodes of Krakatoa. They rebounded and went back again on Krakatoa. The energy of Krakatoa was expended, but not the energy of the waves. Again they started and came back to Krakatoa. Each time they took sixteen hours to travel from Krakatoa to the antipodes and sixteen hours and sixteen hours to travel from Krakatoa to the antipodes and sixteen hours to travel from Krakatoa to the antipodes and sixteen hours to travel from Krakatoa. third. The Fivaway girls were discussing the dance at Mrs. Bumblebee's last week for the mental scone, when a voice from the gallery

called:
"Hats of in front!"
"Gad!" growled an old gentleman with a very
red face, "it had better be heads off."

from Krakatoa to the antipodes and sixteen hours back again.

These waves gradually declined in intensity until the seventh time, when the mighty influence was at length exhausted, and the instruments failed to record them any further. They learned that from the recording barometers erected in observatories all over the world. Every one of these barometers showed the passage of the wave. The wave passed over the whole of England; the fluctuation was observed in the barometer at Kew, and Prof. Thorpe showed that it was observed at Leeds, and when these barometer records were brought together.

The flyaway girls turned and regarded him with a stony stare, which so wrought upon his nerves that he dropped his heavy cane, which fell with a loud bang. In a moment an usher was at his side.

"Can't you be more careful with your stick?" he asked.

"Eh?" gasped the old gentleman. "What the devil—"If you don't stop disturbing the house you will have to go out," interrupted the usher severely.

The old gentleman turned purple, while the

verely.

The old gentleman turned purple, while the these barometer records were brought together they were able to read the course of this mighty wave which caused the earth to tremble. It gave them an idea of the shock which the earth received by the outbreak in that miserable island in the Straits of Sunda. When the outbreak took place it shock shock which the utbreak took place it shock shock.

"Give us a song and dance," it shouted.

This set the house in a roar, and halted the performance on the stage. The two theater parties favored their neighbors with one suthe outbreak took place it shot a column of smoke and ashes into the air, and the captain this mighty column. He measured it with his sextant and found that the column was about

perior stare of aristocratic diseath, and a riot broke out in the gallery, where two officers krakatoa dust told them a great deal that they did not know before. After this dust went up eighteen miles high it was caught by a were dragging the shouter out and vigorously rattaning every one within reach of their free hands. "By Gad!" cried the old gentleman, jump

"Cork up!" yelled another from the dress

"I'd like---" began the old gentleman, wav

went up eighteen miles high it was caught by a current and was swept across the Indian ocean, then across Africa, the Atlantic ocean, America, the Pacific ocean, and so back again to Krakatoa in thirteen days. That dust showed them that there was a regular current of air sweeping round the equator in thirteen days. By the time the great cloud of dust had got back again in thad become diffused a little, but it started again and went round the earth in thirteen days. It became more and more diffused, and during the third round it was noticed for half the way, but it got so spread that they were large the did gentleman, jun ing up, "this is an outrage."

"Sit down!" shouted a voice in the rear. "Cork up!" yelled another from the decircle.

"I'd like—" began the old gentleman, jun ing up, "this is an outrage."

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Sit down!" shouted a voice in the rear. "Cork up!" yelled another from the decircle.

"I'd like—" began the old gentleman, jun ing up, "this is an outrage." ing his stick wildly.
He had no opportunity to state what he would like, for two ushers laid firm hands on him, and before he knew it he was in the lebby. By this time the disturbing element in the gal-lery had been thrown down stars and captured at the street door by a policeman, who ran him

the way, but it got so spread that they were not able to follow it as they were in the two previous rounds. It continued going round the earth until it spread into the temperate rein on the general charge of creating a disturbance of the public peace. The theater parties, thus vindicated, resumed their contributions to the entertainment of the evening, and the actors did the best they could under the circum-stances till the curtain fell.

"Awfully nice evening," said a member of party number one to one of party number

two, when they met in the aisle, going out.
"Quite too delightful," was the reply.
"Such a sweet play, wasn't it?" "Quite too sweet. By the way, did you no-tice how at ended."

the earth until it spread into the temperate regions, and then we were permitted to enjoy some of the glories of Krakatoa.

Every one would remember the marvelous sunsets that adorned our skies during the November and December following. At that time it was said that they were due to Krakatoa. The explanation of it was that the atmosphere was, he thought, charged with extremely fine particles of dust. Krakatoa not only three out this dust, but it projected bowls of a more solid description, and great masses of pumice were shot into the air and fell into the sea. Some of the bowls were projected fully fifty miles from their source, and it was found that they traveled twice as fast as a shell could do that "No; did you?"
"No. But some of the girls did, and they can traveled twice as fast as a shell could do that was shot from one of our best pieces of ord-

tell us, I suppose."
"Oh! of course." And they drifted toward Delmonico's, amid a hurricane of small talk, compounded of dresses, divorces, engagements, dances past and to come, and such other subjects as our best so-

ciety is interested in. The Ethics of Story Telling.

From the Chatauquan. It seems to us that in good fiction evil must

completely. The crowd in the court room listens with rapt attention. Not in years has there been such a rush of people to listen to a trial. Scores bring their lunch so that they do not have to leave during the recess.

The drug clerk, H. G. Power, was the first witness called yesterday morning. Mr. Power said that Harris gave him a prescription January 20 for the six capsules given to Miss Potts, and promised to call for them the next day. He did not call until several days after. He did not see Harris again until February 7. Meantime he had read in the newspapers of the death of Miss Potts. When he and Harris met again the d ath was the subject of conversation.

Power admitted that he had told Harris that he believed the girl had died of heart disease. Harris agreed with him, at the time showing him a ring which he said had been given him by Mrs. Potts, it having belonged to the dead girl. Harris, he said, had never before given him a prescription, and he noticed particularly that the prescription in question was marked "C. W. H., student."

The lousehold maintained by the queen of England consists of nearly one thousend. appear as a foil for good; that it must be set over against righteousness so as to make black

"C. W. H., student."

Coroner Louis J. Schultz said he reached Miss Day's school about 9 o'clock in the evening of Miss Potts' death, February 1. Dr. Weston gave him a pink pill box containing a capsule. Har-